



The differential diagnosis of generalized body Pain

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Fibromyalgia (FMS) is one of the most common diagnosis about patients with chronic generalized musculoskeletal pain.

In practice, there are some pathologic conditions, that mimic or similar to the signs and symptoms of fibromyalgia. This article as possible as try to introduce these conditions, that include:

- A) Rheumatologic disease such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLR), sjogrens' s syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), polyarticular osteoarthritis, polymyalgia rheumatic (PMR), polymyositis, osteomalacia, and others.
- B) Regional pain syndromes: patients with generalized pain may be presented with dominant pain in some particular body part or region, for example epicondyl and trochontric pain that due to epicodylitis and trochontic burscitis respectly.
- C) Neurological disease: Tention and migraine headache may be accompanied by weakness, and emotional changes, so that can intermingled with FMS. Some of the signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) may be similar to that of FMS.
- D) Chronic infections: Post viral complications and some infections such as chronic brucellosis, hepatitis C, Lyme disease, AIDS, and others should be distinguished from FMS.
- E) Metabolic disease: There are some similarities between hypothyroid disease, diabetic mellitus, hyperparathyroid disease, cushing' s syndrome, and FMS.
- F) Neoplastic disorthers: The generalized pain is a feature of many malignancies such as multiple myeloma, metastatic breast cancer, lung and prostatic cancers and others.
- G) Psychiatric disorthers: Major affective disease have a important overlap with fibromyalgia.
- H) Drugs: drugs such as statins, fibrates and antimalaria can induce generalized pain. also, generalized pain is one of the tapering of steroids complications.